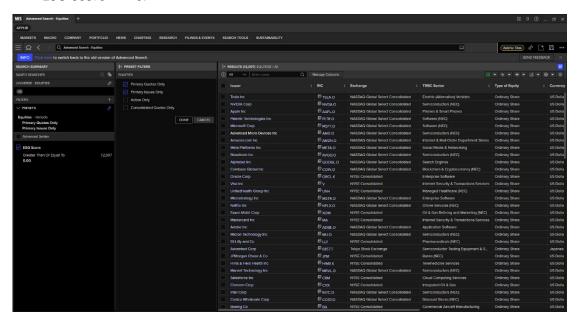
# A Guide to data searching & Processing

The goal of this guide is to illustrate how to use the LSEG Workspace and its Excel add-in to identify cooperate bonds and CDS with ESG data and to obtain their prices and spreads as well as control data. Detailed instructions are provided below.

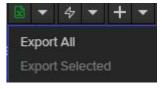
# Equities:

- Open LSEG Workspace and locate the Search Tools header. Click Equity Screener or choose Equities under Companies, Equities and Funds.
- 2. Apply these filters:
  - ◆ PRESENT → Primary Quotes Only and Primary Issues Only (leave Active Only unticked—checking it does not affect the result, but it should remain unchecked).
  - ◆ ESG Score ≥ 0.



These settings return the list of firms with available ESG data.

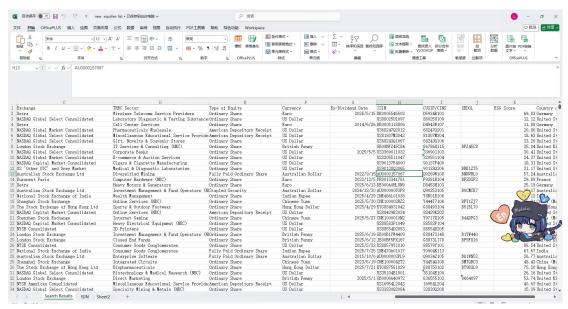
3. Download the list by clicking the green **Excel** icon in the upper-right corner.



Select Export All and set the limit to 10,000 rows.



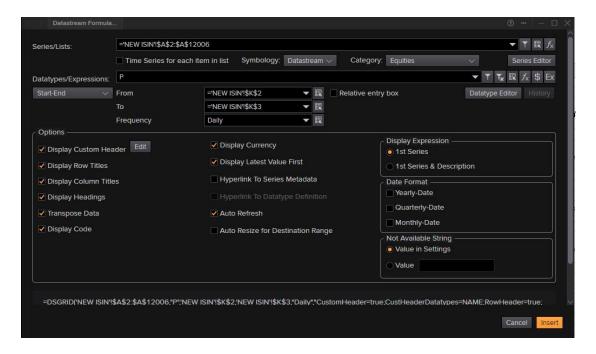
**Note:** Workspace allows a maximum of 10,000 rows per export. To stay within this limit, apply extra filters so each batch contains fewer than 10,000 firms, export each batch separately, and then combine the files. The quickest approach is to split the universe by issue dates, for example, export firms with issue dates on or before 31/12/2021, then those after 31/12/2021, and so on.



- By this step you get all the list in the excel file like the figure below:
   Select the column of the ISINs, copy it to another sheet for data processing.
- 5. Use the **Datastream Formula** under Workspace (LSEG excel add-in) to obtain data easily.



The complete user guide can be found in the OneDrive folder **Guide for LSEG.**The Datastream formula I employ is outlined below.



#### Some Notes:

- ◆ Series Paste all ISINs copied from the company list.
- ◆ Symbology Select Datastream when using ISINs; otherwise, choose RIC.
- ◆ Datatype P (Price), the required variable.
- ◆ Start / End − Specify the desired date range. From my experience, to reduce download errors, pull data in smaller blocks (e.g., 2025; 2022–24; 2019–21) and merge the files afterward, as LSEG can struggle with very large extracts.
- ◆ Options Tick the boxes shown in the preceding screenshot.
- ◆ Date Format Leave all boxes unchecked.

Put the formula in the first box of the excel, wait for a moment, then you can get the data you need. Copy the whole sheet, paste it to another sheet only with value to obtain the data.

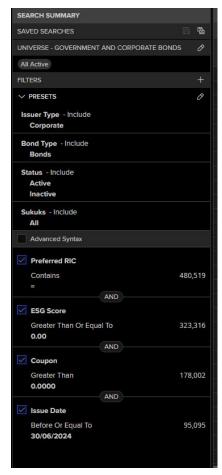
6. Combine the exported Excel files into a single workbook, merging the data by date.

# One addition notes on equities:

When you download an updated ISIN list, certain old ISINs may drop off because the equities have been delisted and no longer carry emissions data or an ESG score. These historical records are still valuable, so you should compare the old and new ISIN sets, identify any codes that are missing, and retrieve their prices using the steps above, provided LSEG still retains them in its database.

#### Bonds:

- 1. Open LSEG Workspace and locate the **Search Tools** header. Click **Government and Coporate Bonds** under **Fixed Income**.
- 2. Execute The following filter to obtain the firm list and to download it, also by



split the issue dates. Then you obtain the list of the bonds.

### Some Notes:

- ◆ **Preferred RIC:** Contains '=' to ensure each bond has a RIC so the data can be downloaded from Refinitiv Workspace.
- ◆ **ESG score**: Confirms that the issuer meets our ESG criteria.
- ◆ Coupon: Download bonds with coupons > 0 and coupons = 0 separately and chart them in different tabs: zero-coupon bonds are mostly issued by private banks with ESG scores, whereas coupon-bearing bonds cover all issuer types.
- ◆ Issue date: I filter for issues on or before 30/06/2024 to ensure at least one year of data per bond and to keep the result set manageable significantly

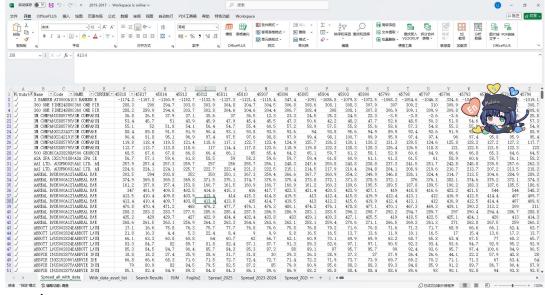
reducing the list of the bonds.

- 3. Download the bonds with its spread (code **SP**) and its price (code **CMPM**) respectively follow the same excel add-in formula with equities.
- 4. I will explain below how I process the raw bond data to consolidate everything into a single file together with the corresponding asset details.
  - ◆ 1.Combine files As we do for equities, we bring the assets from each file into a single workbook and merge the data year by year.
  - ◆ 2.Identify rows that contain data in LSEG To exclude assets that appear in the list but have no data in LSEG, we insert a new column in front of the list, name it "withdata", enter the formula below in cell A2, and copy it down the column:
    - =IF(SUMPRODUCT(--ISNUMBER(F2:IKL2))>0," √ ",""")

The formula places a ✓ in the column whenever at least one numeric value exists anywhere in our period; otherwise the cell is left blank.

◆ 3. Fill in missing identifiers: Some bonds no longer display a value for the most recent year (2025) because they have matured or the download failed, even though historical data still exist; to ensure these rows remain on the asset list, first filter the withdata column (column A) for the ✓ symbol, then in the newest-date column on the far right (currently column F) filter for no data available The rows that remain are the bonds missing codes and names in 2025, and for each of these you should manually enter all missing fields (Name, Code, and Currency) after which the data set is complete.

After this step the sheet should look like the graph below.



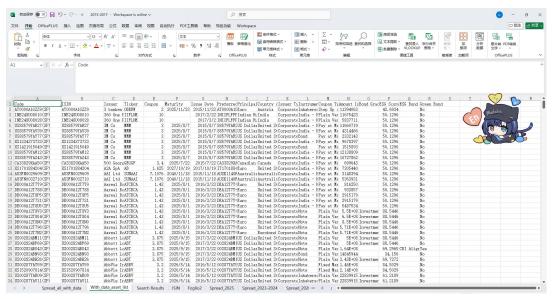
◆ 4. Get the asset list: Copy the Code column into the first column of a new

sheet and, in cell A2, enter:

=TEXTBEFORE(A2,"(")

Because the original download adds "(SP)" after the ISIN, so this formula extracts the true ISIN or RIC. then obtain each asset's details with a VLOOKUP function, e.g., in cell B3 enter:

=VLOOKUP(B2, 'Search Results'!A2:AJ10000,2,FALSE) and fill the formula down to produce the complete asset details for every



code. It should be like the graph below:

◆ 5. Merge the processed files: After completing the above steps for each individual year, consolidate all yearly datasets into a single workbook so that every processed file, organized by year.

I did this process on corporate bonds that have coupons larger than zero, equals to zero, and on sovereign bonds.

#### Addition Notes on Bonds:

Below are the explanations from LSEG that show how to calculate the variables.

■ Spreads:

# <u>SP</u> - G-Spread (over Government Benchmark Curve)

Notes To calculate datatype SP the maturity (datatype LF) and yield (datatype RY) of a bond is compared with the equivalent government benchmark bond for the bond's currency of denomination. The spread is expressed as yield difference (bond minus benchmark) in basis points.

Because the maturities for most of the bonds for which the spread is calculated will not exactly match the maturity of the available government benchmark bonds, linear interpolation is used to estimate the yield of a government benchmark with the same maturity as the bond which is analysed (datatype EBRY). For bonds with a maturity longer than the longest benchmark, the yield is compared to the longest benchmark and not extrapolated. Similarly, bonds with maturities shorter than the shortest benchmark are compared to the shortest available benchmark.

Click here for an example spread calculation.

Prices(Composite MID):

CMPM -	Price - Composite MID				
xplorers	Bonds & Convertibles » Key Datatypes Bonds & Convertibles » Datastream				
ctions	Remove from My Selections				
Notes	Composite Mid (CMPM)				
	Thomson Reuters receive bond prices from multiple contributors. The bid and ask (CMPB & CMPA) composite values will be the average from all the available contributors bid and ask quotes.				
	The composite Mid value is simply the mid of the composite Bid (CMPB) and composite ask (CMPA) values.				
	<u>Methodology</u>				
	The methodology is as follows:				
	Number of Contributors	Methodology			
	0	No composite price available.			
	1	The bid and ask composite will be the bid and ask from the contributor.			
	2	The bid and ask composite values will be the average from the contributors bid and ask quotes.			
	3	The composite is calculated using the following method:			
		Average all bid and ask to create an arithmetic bid and ask mean.			
		<ul> <li>Determine which contributor's bid and ask is farthest from the calculated mean, and exclude those contributors from the Thomson Reuters composite.</li> </ul>			
		<ul> <li>The bid and ask composite will be the average bid and ask from the remaining two contributors.</li> </ul>			
	4 or more	The composite will be calculated using the following method:			
		The highest and the lowest bid and ask values are deleted.			
		<ul> <li>The remaining bid and ask values are averaged to produce the Thomson Reuters composite.</li> </ul>			
	Other key quality points on the Thomson Reuters Composite methodology are:				
	<ol> <li>The composite excludes a source on an individual bond basis, or exclude a contributor source from the calculation due to quality issues of if the contributor follows a different price convention. For example, Convertible bonds can be priced in nominal or percentage terms.</li> </ol>				
	2. The composite price is rounded to two decimal digits.				
	<ol> <li>"Mixed Contributed Values" will be converted to price type quotations. These bonds contain quotations, expressed as yields and prices.</li> </ol>				
	4. The Thomson Reuters Composite is regionally-based. Each contributor is assigned to one of the three regional composites (Europe, Asia or Americas) based on the region from which the quote was obtained.				

#### Addition Notes on CDS:

The procedure for downloading CDS data is the same as for bonds, so the detailed steps are omitted in this part. However, three important points should be noted:

- 1. After downloading the CDS list, you will obtain only the RICs (Reuters Instrument Codes) of the CDS, not the ISINs of the bonds. You should therefore use these RICs as symbols to download the required variables.
- 2. Only spread data is available for the time series; LSEG does not provide price data for CDS. Consequently, you can only retrieve spread data.
- 3. When downloading the list, you cannot filter in LSEG Workspace to determine whether a company issuing the CDS has ESG data. Thus, you should use the following formulas:

First, use the following formula to get the underlying equity ISIN,

=@DSGRID(B4,"CDSEQI","Latest Value","","","Sym=RIC")

Then, use the following formula to ensure that it has an ESG score:

=@DSGRID(D4,"TRESGS","Latest Value","","","Sym=ISIN")

After that we can filter the CDS that have available underlying equity ISINs and corresponding ESG data (ESG score>0), which allows us to carry out further analysis.

All other steps are identical to the bond procedure.

# Control data with Bonds and CDS accessible from LSEG:

The control data and ESG-related data used in previous paper (Campiglio et al., 2025) are as follows:

	Control	ESG		
Code	NAME	Code	NAME	
WC06011	Industry Group	ENERDP123	Estimated CO2 Equivalents Emission Total	
GGISN	Country Of ISIN Issuer	ENERO03V	Total CO2 Equivalent Emissions To Revenues	
			USD in millions	
WC02999	Total Assets	ENERDP096	CO2 Equivalent Emissions Indirect, Scope 3	
WC08291	EBIT/Total Interest	ENSCORE	Environment Pillar Score	
	Expense Ratio			
WC08326	Return On Assets	TRESGSOWOS	Workforce Score	
WC08346	Tax Rate	TRESGENERS	Emissions Score	
WC01001	Net Sales Or Revenues	ENERDP0161	Targets Emissions	
WC08001	Market Capitalization	TRESGS	ESG Score	
WC07011	Employees	ENERDP024	CO2 Equivalent Emissions Direct, Scope 1	
WC08311	Cash Flow/Sales	ENERDP023	CO2 Equivalent Emissions Total	

# And other Commodities as follows:

Code	NAME		
CRUDOIL	Crude Oil-WTI Spot Cushing U\$/BBL		
OILWTIN	Crude Oil WTI Cushing U\$/BBL		
EIAEBRT	Europe Brent Spot FOB U\$/BBL Daily		
CRUDBFO	BFO Europe FOB		
BFO1MEU	Crude Oil BFO M1 Europe FOB \$/Bbl		
NATGAS1	NYMEX Natural Gas Henry Hub C1		
EIATXPR	Mont Belvieu TX Prop Spt FOB		
	U\$/GAL		
PROUSMB	Propane Mont Belvieu Del. Pipe		
	UC/GAL		
U:SPH	SUBURBAN PROPANE PTNS.		
PROPANE	Propane, Mt.Belvieu Cents/Gallon		
PRONUVM	Propane C3 Mont Belvieu U\$/Gal		
PROCMED	Propane CIF MED Del. Term. U\$/MT		

For commodities, it is simple: just use the codes to download daily data by Datastream as the previous procedure shows you.

For the other control and ESG data for the bonds, note that these items fall under the datatype "Equities," whereas bonds and CDS do not share this datatype. Therefore, you should follow the procedure below to obtain the control data separately for bonds and CDS:

1. Before obtaining the data, create a list of equity ISINs that have ESG scores. For the bonds, use the following formulas:

To obtain the Bond Ultimate Parent Company Datastream Equity Code:

```
=@DSGRID(A3,"BUPCECD","Latest Value","","","Sym=ISIN")
```

To obtain the corresponding equity ISINs:

```
=@DSGRID(E2,"ISIN","Latest Value")
```

After this step, you will have the list of underlying equity ISINs.

For the CDS, since the underlying equity ISINs have already been retrieved, you can use them directly.

- 2. Download the control and ESG data for each equity ISIN via Datastream, one series at a time.
- 3. Use a VLOOKUP formula (too lengthy to display here; see the worksheet with the suffix "processed") to match these obtained data to the bonds' ISINs and the CDS RICs.

#### Other control data: Market, Size and Value

`Use the website: <a href="https://jkpfactors.com/factor-returns">https://jkpfactors.com/factor-returns</a>. Choose the filters "All countries," "Daily," and "Capped Value Weighted (Recommended)." Then, in the Theme/Factor filter, select and download "Market," "Size," and "Value" respectively.

You can find the documentation and labels in the folder "mkt&size&value."